

## TIS

will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
 In posture to dispend their second fire  
 Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
 In all those wars there were few tiremes, most of them  
 being of one tire of oars of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress.  
 On her head she wore a tire of gold,  
 Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Here is her picture: let me see;  
 If I had such a tire, this face of mine  
 Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*  
 The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
 Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,  
 And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
 A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the tire  
 That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Crashaw.*  
 When the fury took her stand on high,  
 A his from all the snaky tire went round. *Pope.*  
 3. Furniture; apparatus.  
 Saint George's worth  
 Enkindles like desire of high exploits:  
 Immediate sieges, and the tire of war  
 Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*  
 When they first peep forth of the ground, they show their  
 whole tire of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*  
 To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with  
 labour or tediousness.  
*Tir'd* with toil, all hopes of safety pass,  
 From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*  
 For this a hundred voices I desire,  
 To tell thee what a hundred tongues would tire;  
 Yet never could be worthily express.  
 How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*  
 2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification.  
 Often a few that are stiff do tire out a greater number  
 that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 A lonely way  
 The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;  
*Tir'd* out, at length a spreading stream he 'spy'd. *Tickell.*  
 3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.  
 Jezebel painted her face and tired her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*  
 To TIRE. *v. n.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
 TIREDDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.  
 It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but  
 through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bound-  
 fully. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 TIREDSOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.  
 Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tire-  
 some to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the sub-  
 ject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*  
 Nothing is so tiresome as the works of those critics who  
 write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or  
 imagination. *Addison's Spect. No. 253.*  
 TIREDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of be-  
 ing tiresome.  
 TIREWOMAN. *n. f.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose busi-  
 ness is to make dresses for the head.  
 Why should they not value themselves for this outside  
 fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents  
 have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke on Education.*  
 TIRINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [tire and house, or room.] The room in  
 TIRINGROOM. } which players dress for the stage.  
 This green plot shall be our stage, this harden brake  
 our tiringhouse. *Shakespeare.*  
 Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
 From which he enters, is the tiringroom;  
 This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
 That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
 Folly, and vice, are actors. *Watson.*  
 TIRWIT. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*  
 'Tis contracted for it is. *Shakespeare.*  
 'Tis destiny unshunnable.  
 TIRICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phibisick*.] Consumption; mor-  
 bid waste.  
 TIRICAL. *adj.* [for *phibisical*.] Consumptive.  
 TISSUE. *n. f.* [tissue, Fr. *tissu*, to weave, Norman Saxon.]  
 Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.  
 In their glittering tissues emblaz'd  
 Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
 Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
 A robe of tissue, stiff with golden wire;  
 An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
 From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,  
 With golden flows and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*  
 To TISSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to va-  
 riegate.

## TIT

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissud* upon  
 blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 They have been always frank of their blessings to come.  
 nance any great action; and then, according as it should  
 prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Watson.*  
 Mercy will fit between,  
 Thron'd in celestiall sheen,  
 With radiant feet the *tissud* clouds down steering. *Milton.*  
 TIT. *n. f.*  
 1. A small horse; generally in contempt.  
 No stiring of pasture with beggagely tit,  
 With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*  
 Thou might'st have ta'en example  
 From what thou read'st in story;  
 Being as worthy to sit  
 On an ambling tit,  
 As thy predecessor Dory. *Decham.*  
 2. A woman; in contempt.  
 What does this envious tit, but away to her father with a  
 tale. *L'Estrange.*  
 A willing tit that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*  
 Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.  
 Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
 Beside, when born, the tits are little worth. *Dryden.*  
 3. A titmouse or *tomtit*. A bird.  
 TITBIT. *n. f.* [properly *titbit*; *tit*, *tender*, and *bit*.] Nice  
 bit; nice food.  
 John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wan-  
 ton. *Arbutnot.*  
 TITHEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of  
 tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.  
 The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance  
 to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithes of all  
 things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within  
 their respective parishes. *Swift.*  
 TITHE. *n. f.* [titha, Saxon, tenth.]  
 1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the  
 ministry.  
 Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say,  
 that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the  
 tithes. *Bacon.*  
 Sometimes comes the with a *tithe* pig's tail,  
 Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,  
 Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. The tenth part of any thing.  
 I have search'd man by man, boy by boy;  
 The hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*  
 Since the first word was drawn about this question,  
 Ev'ry tithle foul 'mongst many thousand dimes  
 Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare's Trail and Crispin.*  
 3. Small part; small portion.  
 Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, un-  
 less they have some mixture of civil tithes. *Bacon.*  
 To TITHE. *v. a.* [tithian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the  
 tenth part.  
 When I come to the tithing of them, I will tithes them one  
 with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
 By decimation and a *tithed* death,  
 If thy revenges hunger for that food  
 Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*  
 When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of  
 thine increase, the third year, the year of tithing, give unto  
 the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*  
 To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithes.  
 For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,  
 Tithes so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*  
 TITHER. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.  
 TITHYMAL. *n. f.* [tithymalle, French; tithymallus, Lat.] An  
 herb.  
 TITHING. *n. f.* [tithinga, law Latin, from *tithe*.]  
 1. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their  
 families knit together in a society, all of them being bound  
 to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each  
 of their society: of these companies there was one chief person,  
 who, from his office, was called (tithingman) tithingman;  
 but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*  
 Poor Tom, who is whipt from tithing to tithing, and stock  
 punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 2. Tithes; tenth part due to the priest.  
 Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,  
 Go not for thy tithing thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*  
 TITHINGMAN. *n. f.* [tithing and man.] A petty peace officer;  
 an under-constable.  
 His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's  
 service; and also every tithingman may control him. *Spenser.*  
 To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [titilla, Lat.] To tickle.  
 Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
 A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
 The guines direct to ev'ry atom just,  
 The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*  
 TITILLATION.

## TIT

TITILLATION. *n. f.* [titillation, French; titillatio, Lat. from  
 titillare.]  
 1. The act of tickling.  
 Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission  
 of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from titilla-  
 tion. *Bacon.*  
 2. The state of being tickled.  
 In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as  
 only to produce a small and grateful titillation. *Arbutnot.*  
 3. Any light or petty pleasure.  
 The delights which result from these nobler entertainments  
 our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are  
 dogged by no such fad fequels as are the products of those  
 titillations, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*  
 TITLARK. *n. f.* A bird.  
 The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the  
 leverock, titlark, and linnet. *Walton.*  
 TITLIE. *n. f.* [titell, old Fr. titulus, Lat.]  
 1. A general head comprising particulars.  
 Three draw the experiments of the former four into titles  
 and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we  
 call compiles. *Bacon.*  
 Among the many preferences that the laws of England  
 have above others, I shall single out two particular titles,  
 which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above  
 other laws in other parts or titles of the same. *Hale.*  
 2. An appellation of honour.  
 To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
 His mansion, and his titles, in a place  
 From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Man over men  
 He made not lord: such title to himself  
 Referring. *Milton.*  
 3. A name; an appellation.  
 My name's Macbeth.  
 — The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
 More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Ill worthy I such title should belong  
 To me transgression. *Milton.*  
 4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its  
 subject; an inscription.  
 This man's brow, like to a title leaf,  
 Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out  
 so much as a title page with propriety. *Swift.*  
 5. A claim of right.  
 Let the title of a man's right be called in question; are  
 we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as  
 are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hosker.*  
 Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid  
 his money for a lye, and took a bad title for a good. *South.*  
 'Tis our duty  
 Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;  
 Left all the world prevent what we should do,  
 And claim a title in him by their praise. *Dryden.*  
 To revenge their common injuries, though you had an  
 undoubted title by your birth, you had a greater by your  
 courage. *Dryden.*  
 Conti would have kept his title to Orange. *Addison.*  
 O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing  
 that has not a title to make her one. *South.*  
 To TITLIE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to  
 call.  
 To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
 Religious, titled them the sons of God,  
 Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
 Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 TITILESS. *adj.* [from *titile*.] Wanting a name or appella-  
 tion. Not in use.  
 He was a kind of nothing, titileless,  
 Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire  
 Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 TITLERAGE. *n. f.* [titile and page.] The page containing the  
 title of a book.  
 We should have been pleas'd to have seen our own names  
 at the bottom of the titlerage. *Dryden.*  
 TITMOUSE, or tit. *n. f.* [tit, Dutch, a chick or small bird;  
 tithing, Islandick, a little bird: tit signifies little in the  
 Teutonic dialects.] A small species of birds.  
 The nightingale is sovereign of song,  
 Before him fits the titmouse silent be,  
 And I unfit to thrust in skillful throng,  
 Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*  
 The titmouse and the peckers hungry brood,  
 And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*  
 To TITLER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To  
 laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.  
 In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,  
 And tithing puff'd the pedants off the place. *Dumciad.*  
 TITLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A restrained laugh.  
 2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

## TO

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tines. *Tusser.*  
 If care be not forth, it will rise againe fine.  
 TITLIE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point;  
 a dot.  
 In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots  
 would never depart from a titlie. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Angels themselves disclaiming  
 T' approach thy temple, give thee in command  
 What to the smallest titlie thou shalt say  
 To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*  
 They thought God and themselves linked together in so  
 fast a covenant, that although they never performed their  
 part, God was yet bound to make good every titlie of his. *South's Sermons.*  
 Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands  
 to a titlie all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*  
 TITLLETATLIE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludic-  
 rous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.  
 As the foe drew near  
 With love, and joy, and life and dear,  
 Our don, who knew this *titlletattle*,  
 Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*  
 For every idle *titlletattle* that went about, Jack was suspect-  
 ed for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
 To TITLLETATLIE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.  
 You are full in your *titlletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid,  
 and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old wo-  
 man told me. *Shenley, b. ii.*  
 TITUBATION. *n. f.* [titubo, Lat.] The act of stumbling.  
 TITULAR. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal;  
 having or conferring only the title.  
 They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of Eng-  
 land to shadow their rebellion, and to be titular and painted  
 head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Thronoes, virtues, powers,  
 If these magnick titles yet remain,  
 Not merely titular. *Milton.*  
 Both Valerius and Aufin were titular bishops. *Addison.*  
 TITULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.  
 Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility re-  
 ceived the name of emperor; but their successors retain the  
 same even in its titularity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 TITULARY. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]  
 1. Constituting in a title.  
 The malecontents of his kingdom have not been bafe nor  
 titular impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 2. Relating to a title.  
 William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a  
 conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titu-  
 lary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*  
 TITULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.  
 The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses  
 were neither titularies nor perpetual curates; but persons en-  
 tirely conduictious. *Addison's Persius.*  
 TITV. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note  
 of a hunting horn.]  
 In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,  
 Troy, thy, thy, we mount and we fly,  
 All rocking in a downy white cloud:  
 And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,  
 We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*  
 To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]  
 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second  
 as the object of the first.  
 The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallbridge.*  
 2. It notes the intention.  
 Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
 O'er hollow arches of rebounding brails,  
 To rival thunder. *Dryden's Zen.*  
 She rais'd a war  
 In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
 Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
 The fate of arms, resoly'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*  
 I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to  
 forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*  
 3. After an adjective it notes its object.  
 We ready are to try our fortunes  
 To the last man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,  
 Increast for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*  
 4. Noting futurity.  
 It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their  
 own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for some-  
 thing else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*  
 5. } To and again. } Backward and forward.  
 Imay binds and loathes souls condemn'd to woe,  
 And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Parsifal, b. ii.*  
 The furtive perversé  
 With easy intercourse pass to and fro,  
 To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*  
 Dross